Amusements.

CASINO S-The Rounders.

EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine matograph.

KEITH'S-12:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:30 to 1 a. m.—Vaudeville.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN—Concerts.

NEW-TORK THEATRE—8:15—The Man in the Moon-MANHATTAN BEACH—4 and T—Sousa's Band—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—The Jolly Musketeer. Pain's Fireworks—0—The Jolly Musketeer.

PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—S:15—Popular Orchestral Con-

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New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Pretoria says that amicable relations between President Krüger and the Volksraad have been resumed.

General Pellieux, Military Governor of Paris, was dismissed and General d'Alstein appointed to be a lieux de la Navada was also de was dismissed and General d'Alstein appointed in his place; General de Negrier was also degraded. — It was reported at London that no operation will be necessary to restore the Queen's eyesight. — A treaty between Nicaragua and Honduras is to be discussed between Presidents Zelaya and Sierra. — Charges against the management of the Filipino campaign were repeated in a correspondent's letter to London. — The funeral of the Czarowitch will take place to-day. — Mr. Chamberiain paign were repeated to London. — The funeral of the Czarowitch will take place to day. — Mr. Chamberlain announced that a preliminary agreement had been reached between the empire and the colonies regarding the construction of a Pacific cable.

DOMESTIC .- President McKinley will start for Lake Champlain this afternoon. — Eilhu Root attended a meeting of the Cabinet, and vas introduced to his future colleagues; tary Alger attended a Cabinet meeting for last time. — The Alaskan boundary sit tion is said to be less strained as a result of cent negotiations in Washington. — Much gratification is manifested in Washington official circles over the negotiation of the new Franco-American reciprocity treaty. — The Naval Construction Board rejected a proposal to scale down the armor of the Maine, and adopted a plan which will materially strengthen that battleship, as well as the Ohio and the that battleship, as well as the Onio and the Missouri. —— The Cramps say that the changes in the lines of the Maine will inure to her advantage. —— Alfred G. Vanderbilt left Newport for New-York, whence he starts to-day with three friends for a trip around the world.

with three friends for a trip around the world.

CITY.—Stocks were dull but firm. — Winners at Brighton: Reminder, St. Clair, Trumpet, Cambrian, Impartial and Winepress. — Ascording to figures presented by the Controller, the city tax rats will be 2.4804. — The Municipal Assembly showed defiance of the Supreme Court in disregarding its mandamus in the bond issue matter. — The sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission continued its inquiry into immigration affairs; a number of new and stricter laws were urged by the officials. — Brocklyn trolley strikers admitted cials. — Brooklyn trolley strikers admitted that their fight was lost, and applied for rein-statement; General Master Workman John N Parsons announced that he had resigned the management of the Manhattan strike into the management of the Manhattan strike into the hands of the Committee of Fifteen.— The newsboys' strike continued, and the lads received help from their fellows in many nearby towns.——It was expected that the freight handlers of the Pennsylvania Rallroad, in Jersey City, would strike at noon to-day if their demands should not be complied with. — The strike of the messenger boys spread; Senator Plunkitt and Assemblyman Smith addressed the at his home at Dobbs Ferry-on-the-Hudson; it was announced that the body would probably be cremated to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 63; average, 69%

POLITICAL LABOR FIGURES. Mr. Parsons, the labor agitator, is unfortunate in lacking a sense of humor. He solemnly proposes that the street rallroad strikers, who did not know what they struck for, but failed to get it, whatever it was, should at once organize themselves as a political party. But if | friend of the President was permitted to charge that means anything, it means to stand up and as high as 150 shillings a case for the dynamite. be counted. Mr. Parsons has made it extremely clear that this is the one thing above all factory, contenting himself with putting up a others which he and his followers do not want, little shop in which he pretended to make a for with all the boasts of leaders the strikers | small proportion of what was wanted, though as were at no time able to command more than a minority of the men employed, and but a but merely worked over some that had b ; imsmall minority if only those are reckoned who ported. To this infraction of the contract Mr. went into the strike willingly and were not Krüger paid no material attention, but let his practically coerced by threats. If the strikers friend keep on in his own way. The dynamite could be counted with cold blooded accuracy. as ballots are counted, it would probably appear that not a fifth of the employes on streetcar lines had any part in the strike. When Mr. Parsons talks largely of the army behind him he might well take note that the official report of the State Labor Bureau, just nuhlished, reckons only 3,200 street railway employes as members of any labor organization in this city, though the whole number of men so employed is more than twice as large. A minority of the men joined the organization, a minority of those who joined were willing to strike, and Mr. Parsons thinks they should stand up and be counted.

The need of another labor party is not obvious. This State has possessed one already. Its members have seen fit to display their ideas of self-government by firing into the air something like a sixtleth of the ballots cast-23.860 for Governor, against 661,715 for Mr. Roosevelt, and 1,349,983 for all candidates in the State. If a man can accomplish anything by throwing away his vote one would suppose he might as well throw it for Social Labor candidates as for any other. Mr. Parsons issues a state ment that organized labor embraces 206,100 men in greater New-York, but the official reports from the organizations to the State Bureau made the whole number on March 31 only 119,978, with about 2,000 more said to be members, but not reporting. Apparently what he should desire least of all things is an accurate count, which would reduce by about one-half his estimate of the force behind him. If he supposes that his 200,000 will now withdraw themselves from the parties they have supported. and set themselves to defeat the remaining 296,000 voters in the city, he is a cheerful man.

The customary talk of the voting strength of labor organizations often invites a reference to naked facts. When the last census was taken, ten years ago, the persons employed in this State numbered 2,435,725, and the number surely has not diminished since. But the total reported membership of all labor organizations in the State, according to the reports of the organizations themselves officially published by the State Bureau, was on March 31 only 173,-516-about one in fourteen of the wage earners employed ten years ago, and 36,000 less than Mr. Parsons claims for New-York City alone. When claims of strength ere so widely at variance with officially recorded facts men find it Transvaal and throughout Europe. If the dyna-

comparatively easy to believe that they are mite monopoly were abolished the Presidency worth nothing at all, since there is no way of determining whether they contain 50 per cent or only 5 per cent of truth. It is not by such random boasts that the public will be impressed with a sense of the political importance of labor organizations. They have, first of all, to do some one thing which they propose. Their leaders now assert that they can crush Tammany misgovernment in New-York, which would be a very good thing to do. The public will acquire respect for labor organizations in

politics when they see it done.

THE TAX RATE. If the Municipal Assembly confirms, as it presumably will, the report of the Finance Committees of the Council and Board of Aldermen, the tax rate of this year in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx will be 2.48 and a fraction, showing a neat little increase of 47 points. Controller Coler has the satisfaction of announcing that the rate would have been considerably higher except for the surplus turned into the general fund, and the community is invited to be correspondingly grateful. No doubt good citizens will endeavor to cultivate a mood of thankfulness on account of this assurance that their situation might have been worse, but mortal frailty will compel an envious retrospect, as well as an attentive consideration of the fact that the assessed valuations have been greatly raised, in many cases to an appalling figure.

One of the first thoughts to arise in contemplation of this burden of taxation is, "So much for consolidation." Nor do we see any particular reason for refusing to express the thought. In fear of judgment at the polls Tammany will perhaps endeavor to get comfort and acquittal from the fact that consolidation was the achievement of the Republican Machine, but if Tammany should be punished not only because of its general wickedness, but also in remembrance of the tax rate, it would not really suffer more than it deserves; for it was always ready to furnish as many votes for consolidation as were needed, did actually give the scheme indispensable support in several emergencies, and was officially declared on the then competent authority of Mr. Sheehan to have been for it first, last and all the time, though pretending the reverse for prudential

reasons. Brooklyn gets off with a tax rate considerably lower than that of the old city of New-York, and about 60 points lower than its own average for many years, and next year, when the rate is made uniform, Brooklyn will still have financial reasons for satisfaction with the results of a political enterprise against which a vast majority of its people were at one time supposed to be arrayed in rage and dismay. As we have remarked before, few things have occurred in the history of civilization which were more extraordinary and truly interesting than the profound calm which suddenly succeeded to that storm of wrath and protest, apparently on a hint from accredited sources that there was a good time coming. Since then the atmosphere on this side of the East River has been increasingly laden with lamentations, but we suppose that Brooklyn is still laughing silently in its million sleeves.

"OOM PAUL" AND DYNAMITE.

"It was the dynamite question," said General Joubert long ago, "which first gave rise to so "much dissatisfaction throughout the land, and which made so many heads hot and hearts "cold." In so saying the Vice-President did not overstate the case, as present developments show. The full truth concerning President Kriiger's reported resignation is not yet at hand. But the simple fact that he was reported to have resigned because of a disagreement with

the Transvaal mines first began to give promise of great wealth. He promptly took steps to make profit from such necessity by granting to a friend-who was a Hollander, but not a citizen nor resident of the Transvaal-an absolute monopoly of importation or manufacture of dynamite. This was not the imposition of a heavy tariff. It was utter prohibition of the importa tion or manufacture of the stuff by any one save this one favored friend. It was stipulated, by the way, that the monopolist should within a certain time erect factories and manufacture the dynamite within the Transvaal. And the The man failed to keep the agreement about the a matter of fact he did not make a pound there, supplied was always of bad quality, and generally was insufficient in quantity to meet the demand. As for the price, it was outrageously extortionate. At first it was 150 shillings. After a time it was reduced to 120 shillings. At that time the great firm of Nobel Brothers was ready to furnish a far better quality, carriage free, for 37s. 6d. a case! The Transvaal Government would not let them do it, but continued to forbid the importation of any by any one except the Holland friend of the President. But the price was then reduced to 75 shillings a case, at which it now stands. That is to say, one of the most important articles used in the chief industry of the Transvaal is made to cost just twice what it should cost, and that not to encourage domestic production, for that is practically prohibited, but solely to enrich a foreigner who is a friend of the President, and incidentally, per-

haps, some of that foreigner's friends. The value of this monopoly to the owner of it -and his friends-is seen in the fact that about two hundred and fifty thousand cases of dynamite are used each year. At 75 shillings it costs no less than \$4,687,500. If free importation were permitted it would cost probably less than half that sum. We may reckon, therefore, that half of that sum, say \$2,343,750, is clear profit to the man holding the concession over and above the legitimate profits which any other business man would make in supplying the dynamite. "When we consider that the excess "charge does not benefit the State, but serves to "enrich individuals, the injustice of such a tax on the staple industry becomes more apparent "and demands immediate removal." That quotation is from a report by a commission of the Transvaal Government appointed by Mr. Kriiger himself. It expresses fact and sense. But Mr. Kriiger not only ignored it, but has calmly proceeded with arrangements for extending the monopoly for fifteen years more. The fact that General Joubert and the majority of the Volksraad are opposed to such or any continuation of the monopoly, and that they thus squarely disagree with the President on the subject, is doubtless easily to be explained. They are not friends of the man who has the monopoly. From the circumstances of the monopoly, too, we may derive some explanation of the fact that the President is able to spend vast sums every year in subsidizing newspapers and maintaining an elaborate system of secret service agents in the

would probably lose its most attractive features.

CLEVELAND AND NEW-YORK.

More troops have been ordered on duty in Cleveland to suppress rioting consequent upon the street railroad strike, and the Mayor declares that the whole military force of the State will be called out if a part of it is unable to preserve order. That is a proper announce ment, but it would have been more timely and more useful if it had been made earlier, and especially if it had carried the weight of decisive action already taken. The truth appears to be that the municipal authorities of Cleveland not only underestimated the task they were bound to perform, but from the outset looked too leniently on lawlessness. Their lack of firmness and vigor had the inevitable effect of encouraging the mischievous, turbulent and criminal elements of the population to believe that it was safe to proceed according to their instincts and gratify their riotous propensities. Acts of disorder multiplied and constantly be came more serious until dynamite was employed as an appropriate instrument of destruction. On Sunday a car filled with passengers was blown to pieces, and nearly a score of persons were injured, some of them perhaps fatally. That atrocious crime has been followed by others of similar character, signifying, though less disastrously, the same murderous purpose, and compelling a large increase of the armed forces which were detailed too late and too sparingly for the protection of life and prop-

The experience of Cleveland is an instructive example of the folly and the essential cruelty of trifling with lawbreakers. The time to teach an effective lesson as to the imperative necessity of maintaining the public peace is the moment when the public peace is first broken. The theory that amiable toleration of comparatively trivial misdemeanors will let dangerous steam escape and tend to prevent a more serious explosion has been proved to be fallacious over and over again. In this city the lesson seems to have been well learned. At all events, it was put in practice here last week in a manner wholly creditable to the police and with results highly satisfactory to the com-

TAXATION FOR "TRUSTS,"

While watching with judicial mind to see proof whether this or that great corporation does in fact abuse its power to the injury of the public, thoughtful men are considering with much care the remedies and the restraints which it is possible to apply. They recognize first that it is essential to avoid steps which would harm all business, to an extent far in excess of any injury done by some corporations, in the effort to stop them from doing harm. This throws out of all sober consideration the various methods which make war on all combinations of capital for industrial or trading purposes as if it were a crime against society to do such work for the public with the lower cost and greater economy which a large capital makes possible. The power to cheapen the cost to consumers is by itself a blessing to all. The abuse of power by increasing charges while reducing cost is the precise offence of which society has a right to complain. But it is the precise offence which it is at present most difficult to prove.

The power of the Government to regulate all orporations whose operations affect the conditions of life and of industry in different States is contained within the power to regulate interstate commerce. On this ground alone the Government has the clear right to require verified returns of the business of all such corporations, as it does of the business of railroads, no matter by what State they may be chartered. But there is a greater and more Plunkitt and Assemblyman Smith addressed the boys in Washington Hall, and advised them to hold out. — The formal application of the counsel of Roland B. Molineux for permission to see the minutes of the July Grand Jury was made, and decision reserved. — Assembly many mazet and Frank Moss said that in the Assembly investigation, which will be resumed next week, the probe would be inserted deep in next week, the probe would be inserted deep in nized by Mr. Krüger away back in 1887, when nized by Mr. Krü pressive to any legitimate industry or trade reasonably conducted, and covering only a fraction of the benefits which a corporation claims to derive from the use of large capital under its franchise, would be in the highest sense

just and reasonable. When the Government taxes it rightly requires returns showing the character and extent of the business subject to taxation. If it imposes a small tax upon the capital stock of a corporation whose net earnings do not exceed a moderate percentage of the business done, and a higher tax on the capital or on the business done in proportion as the ratio of net earnings increases, it can practically tax out of existence concerns which extort from the public unreasonable sums for the services rendered under franchises conferring highly valuable powers. To determine what taxation is applicable in any case the Government may require regular verified statements of the busi ness done, with all necessary fulness of detail. If returns are refused or upon investigation are found fraudulent, a higher tax can be imposed as a penalty. The power to investigate any case of dispute can be conferred upon proper officials of the Government, with as strict obligations of secrecy as in bank examinations, to prevent improper disclosure of private business. The returns could be as safely guarded from disclosure or public inspection as returns under the internal revenue law or the banking act. It should be the object to protect completely every taxpayer making honest returns from disclosure of his affairs to

The first effect of such legislation would be to determine what corporations are actually abusing powers granted by their franchises. The publication of general results shown by any corporation doing a highly profitable but not extortionate business would give its securities a positive value which they could not otherwise attain, and the requirement of regular sworn returns would go far to put an end to the swindling of the public by false reports about business done and dividends to be paid. because such misleading reports would at once attract the notice of official examiners. The next benefit, and one of importance, would be the raising of a considerable revenue in return for franchises granted by the people and protected by the Government. Finally, in any case of continued extertionate use of franchises the Government would then have at compared all evidence processors for rolling to the Mountain House.—"Isn't it magnificent?" exclaimed the enthusiastic boarder. "I've always wanted to see a storm in the mountains. You remember Byron's lines, of course?

"From peak to peak, the rattling crags among, Leaps the live thunder."

"It sort of worries me." replied the other party.

"Why? Are you afraid of lightning?"

"Rather. I am sfraid the landlord may charge for this storm in his bill."—(Puck.) command all evidence necessary for voiding the franchise. But because the power would then exist, holders of valuable franchises would beware of imperilling them by abuse.

In present weather New-York is about the most attractive of all summer resorts.

The Transvaal without "Oom Paul" as President would be like the play of "Hamlet" without the title character. For the sake of artistic completeness, he should stay where he is until replaced by a British Lieutenant Governor.

A Canadian "high official" complains that "the "United States wants to retain Dyea and Skag-"vay under any circumstances." Well, Canada wanted to get Pyramid Harbor under any cir-

vance denounced. 'Last scene of all, that ends 'this strange, eventful history, is second childishness and mere oblivion."

An alliance between Japan and China would be one of the most natural things in the world, and we do not see that any other nation would have reason to object to it. But it would mightily change the aspect of things in that part of

The report of the City Health Board for the first quarter of this year is highly satisfactory in some respects. It would be still more satisfactory if it were able truthfully to report the suppression of the black smoke nulsance. Unhappily, that nulsance is still with us, and shows no symptoms of abatement.

Talking of Dyea and Skaguay, our Canadian friends say they "cannot deliberately give up territory for nothing." Nobody wants them to, They are not expected to give up territory which they have never possessed.

"I accuse General Pellieux." wrote M. Zola on January 13 last year, "of having conducted a rascally inquiry-a monstrously partial inquiry." And now General Pellieux is shipped off to Quimper, after having been Military Governor of Paris. Nemesis seems to be getting in her

The items in the Peace Congress's agenda upon which the Czar most set his heart have falled; but others, which the world probably deems of greater importance, have made fine progress toward success. The work done at The Hague will leave an everlasting mark upon the world for peace and righteousness.

PERSONAL.

Charles E. Bessey, who has been elected acting chancellor of the University of Nebraska, has spent hotanical research. He was the botanical editor of "The American Naturalist" from 1880 until 1897, and has been editor of "Johnson's Cyclopedia" since 1893. most of his time since he first entered college in

The Rev. Arthur L. Williams, recently elected ishop coadjutor of Nebraska, entered the ministry ate in life. He is a son of a Presbyterian clergyman and is a Canadian by birth. When a young man he took up railroad work, and early in the eightles he was general superint lent of a road running out of Denver. He began his studies for the ministry in 1887. Jerome Hall Raymond, the new president of the

University of Virginia, was a newsboy in early life. The inauguration of President Hadley of Yale University will take place on Wednesday, October 18

Sir Alexander Armstrong, K. C. B., who died recently, at the age of eighty-one years, was one of the few men left who had circumnavigated the American continent. He was surgeon of Captain McClure's ship Investigator, which worked its way McClure's ship Investigator, which worked its way to Bands Land from the Northwest, and whose crew was rescued by the Resolute and later taken back by the North Star through the Northwest approach to the Arctic. Dr. Armstrong succeeded in keeping his ship free from scurvy for two years and three months, at that time a record. He rose to be director general in the British Navy.

Dr. Jacob Missia, Archbishop of Goritz, the Pope has elevated to a cardinalate, is of Slavic He was born on June 30, 1838, in lower origin. Styria in the agrarian districts of which Slav and Slovene sentiments predominate. His theological education was obtained at the Collegium Germanics-Hungaricum, at Rome, where he was also ordained in 1863.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

William Willard Howard, general manager of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, has written a letter to President Clark of the Christian Endeavor Soclety, in which he says: "In the work of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund there is just one hard taskto refuse to give work to the gaunt, hungry eyed reconcentrados who come asking for it. All of the est of the industrial work is by comparison easy. It is at least no more difficult than the management of any industrial or business enterprise under similar conditions. But to be compelled to watch these hungry creatures come each morning full of hope for a day's amployment that means food for chlidren or helpless old folks at home, and then refar reaching power springing from the right to turn, dejected and disappointed, is heartbreaking.

"Willie, didn't I tell you to stop that noise? Now, on't let me have to tell you a second time."
"This is the second time now, ma."—(Chicago

Some advertisements are funny enough to deserve gratuitous circulation. The following are from England, but they will be appreciated by readers Two menageries recently arrived in a border town.

elling respectively on their own account. Here they decided to unite their forces, and the fact was intimated on the bill thus:

"Owing to the arrival of my wife my collection of feroclous wild animals is considerably aug-This was the work of a foreigner. It is thought

to have been fairly outdone by a native who hung out the following from a travelling exhibition of waxwork: The public is invited to see Her Most Gracious

Majesty Queen Victoria, in waxwork, as large as life, and other curiosities."

The Hyphen.—"Might I ask what your nationality "Certainly. My ancestors came from various countries. I am a German-Irish-French-Dutch-Swedish-American. I have no patience with a man who limits himself to merely one hyphen."—(Wash-

Hutchinson, Kan., seems to be the home of the most accommodating people in the world. A young couple out there got up at midnight and were mar-ried a week ahead of the announced time in order to accommodate some friends who had been sud-

Drawing a Comparison.—"Don't talk like a fool, Joshua." said Mrs. Harix: "to hear you tell it folks would be thinkin' I asked you to marry me, and goodness knows I never ran after you fer a minute in my life."

denly called away, and who didn't want to miss

in my life."

"Well, I hain't sayin' you run arter me, Melinda,"
replied the old man, "but that don't prove nuthin'
nohow. I reckon the trap never runs after the
mouse neither, but somehow it 'pears to gather him
in jist the same."—(Chicago Record.

A lawyer was recently called to Salina, Mo., in the interest of certain heirs of the late Nathaniel Head, a rich old bachelor who died there a month Among other reminiscences of Mr. Head's ago. early life this lawyer relates that he was once the ardent lover of Lucy Webb, the girl who later be-came the wife of President Hayes. Mr. Head lived and died a bachelor, and perhaps it was due to this disappointment in his youth.

Sympathy and affection for a certain insect pest were openly expressed at a recent meeting of a theosophical club in Philadelphia. One feminine speaker declared that it was sinful to kill the unpopular bedbug. She said: "I caught two bedbugs biting me behind the ear, took them gently in my fingers, placed them outside the window and ex-claimed. Dear little bedbugs, I love you, but you must go home to return no more." The bedbugs departed and never came back. Another speaker made an appeal for the mosquito, which, she said, led at best a brief and painful existence, signing its death warrant when it took its first taste of human blood. True Esoteric Buddhism required that all windows and doors should be screened so that the sum total of animal suffering might be essened." A giddy girl sitting behind the speaker tickled her neck with the tassel of a parasol and the vicious slap this broad philanthropist gave at the supposed insect drew forth a ripple of laughter from the rather unbelieving part of the au-

Parsons's valedictory comes none too soon. He was an egregious failure as a tail holder of a faction bent on striking, and no less a failure as leader of a strike which he himself had in ad-

dience.

GOOD DEEDS ON A BAD DAY.

INCLEMENT WEATHER IN NO WAY INTER-FERED WITH THE EXODUS OF FRESH AIR CHILDREN.

The old saying of "the better the day the better the deed," which is generally put to use as a beautiful excuse for violating one's scruples as to what should and should not be done on the Sabbath, was never so completely contradicted as it was yesterday. No one has yet forgotten the per versity of yesterday's weather-a mixture of drizzle, mist, heat and humidity that was trying to the soul. It was a bad day, and bad deeds should have run riot. Yet half the city had not opened its eyes before as merry and good a deed was being done as has happened in many a day. Another one of the same sort followed hard on the first, and all through the day more of them kept coming into being. The worse the weather grew the more these good deeds multiplied. No Filipino insurgents were ver so swiftly put to rout as was this old saying.

Any one who chanced to frequent the different points of exit from this city yesterday would not have been kept long in the dark as to how the lie was being given to such an ancient and venerable saying. He would have noticed, first, that in these laces the children were thicker than cobblestones Broadway. Then he would have seen that each little child wore a white button bearing the in-scription, "Tribune Fresh Air Fund." And then, if he knew anything at all about what was going on in the world, he would have remembered that hese children were part of the famous "Sixteen Hundred" being sent to the country by The Tribune Fresh Air Fund this week, whose comings and oings will be fabled in song and story for ages to "The Sixteen Hundred," who were introduced to the world in yesterday's Tribune, have already leaped boldly into the annals of history, and they are fast overshadowing "The Six Hundred" and any other "hundreds" with pretensions to The number of children sent to the country by

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund yesterday was 425, which, with all due modesty, was a good day's work of well doing. They went in a dozen or more parties, and kept refuting the saying spoken of above from early in the morning till late in the afternoon. Of these children 363 went to the Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania, and this region, in inviting and receiving these little guests from the city for a fortnight's outing, more than doubled the wholesale generosity which it has already shown to fresh air children this summer. The first party consisted of 125 children for Pittston, Penn., companied by two children specially invited to Athens, Penn., and in the afternoon seven belated ones were sent hurrying on to Pittston, making the total number entertained by that place 122. The Rev. J. J. Kilfie Fletcher has taken charge of the work in Pittston. The second party for the Wyoming Valley consisted of 229 children for Kingston. Penn., and nearby points. The people of these places have already given a fortnight's outing to 319 children from this city, and those who are en tertaining this second party, and whose invitations came through the Rev. L. C. Murdock, of Kingston, as did those for the first party, are as follows:

Kingston, Penn.—Miss Ida Smalley, Mrs. W. Van Horn, Edward Powell, Mrs. J. P. Mitchell, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Anna Jones, Mrs. W. Reed, Mrs. Ellas Robbins, Miss Mabel Wright, John Pope, B. Hutchinson and John Bonham

Mabel Wright, John Pope, B. Hutchinson and John Bonham.

Shaverton, Penn.—W. C. Roushey, H. G. Brown, the Rev. P. Houck, Penn Kirkendall and Mr. Bross. Nanticoke, Penn.—Mrs. Harsh. Mrs. Schooley, Wroning, Penn.—Mrs. Harsh. Mrs. Schooley, Mrs. Shepherd, Amos Giberson, May Cooper, Miss Fannie Kitchen, John Llovd, E. W. Larrish, Thomas Hughes, E. Linville, Mrs. T. Phillips, Mrs. W. Jeffries, Mrs. George Bumbee, Mrs. E. Rockefllow, Mrs. H. H. Hughesa, Mrs. Sarah Wharton, Mrs. R. Breese, Mrs. William Evans, Mrs. John Evans, Mrs. George Bronnell, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Driesbach, W. H. Jones, Mrs. David Davis, Mrs. Clocker, Mrs. Joseph Gregory, Mrs. George Bertram, Mrs. Thomas Barnett, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Prederick Enderson, Mrs. Thomas Lauson, Mrs. F. M. Nulton, Benjamin Enth. Mrs. John T. Williams, Mrs. William Hughes, Mrs. William Cutaly, Mrs. H. Carouse, David Jenkins, Mrs. Robert Whitely, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Charles Crouse, Mrs. Ira Sheemaker, Mrs. D. Durland, George Davis, Mrs. Edward Stocker, Mrs. Andrew Van Campen and Mrs. C. G. Hirsch.

Lehman, Penn.—Mrs. Jerome Mather, Mrs. D. E. Husted, Mrs. S. P. Ide, L. H. Worthington, Mrs. Joseph Worthington, Mrs. Nerell, Mrs. James Ide, Mrs. Nulton, William Brown, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. W. Cease, Mrs. D. Case, E. R. Parrish, Mrs. Ellis Ide, Mrs. Daniel Ide, Mrs. Bohn and Miss Emma E. Lane.

Edwardsyllie, Penn.—Mrs. Edward Roberts, Mrs. David. David.

Edwardsville, Penn.—Mrs. Edward Roberts, Mrs. Lames Addls, Mrs. Thomas Rees, Mrs. David Evans. Mrs. Baldwin Edwards, Mrs. Morris inghes, Mrs. Mary Williams, Mrs. John H. Jones, Lees S. Davis, Professor Husted, Richard Evans, William R. Thomas, Mrs. W. S. Evans, Abram Beland and Mrs. Rinchelmer. Penn.-John D. Williams and

ford and Mrs. Rineheimer.
Mount Hunlock, Penn.—John D. Williams and
Mrs. Thomas Martin.
Newtown, Penn.—John R. Jones, Mrs. William
J. Lewis, Mrs. Frederick Rodda, Mrs. Thomas A.
Williams, Mrs. John D. Edwards, Mrs. David
Samuel Davis, Mrs. John H. Davis and Mrs.
Thomas Hattin.
Larksville, Penn.—Miss Sadie Castmore.
Ashley, Penn.—Mrs. F. Brotherton.
Wilkesbarre, Penn.—Frederick Smith, Mrs. R. D.
Boyle, Mrs. William Knelly, Mrs. Warburton, E. D.
Camp and Mrs. Nathan Oplinger.
Harvey's Lake, Penn.—Mrs. W. F. Goff.
Carverton, Penn.—George Daley and the Rev.
Clark Callendar.

Carverton, Penn.—George Daiey and the Rev.
Clark Callendar.
Orange, Penn.—D. O. Culver.
Taylor, Penn.—Miss Dalsy Caswell.
Askam, Penn.—R. R. Metcaif.
Dorranceton, Penn.—Mrs. J. W. Renshard and
Miss Belle Roberts.
Locksville, Penn.—Mrs. Robert Mitchell.
Plainsville, Penn.—Mrs. Robert Mitchell.
Hunlock's Creek, Penn.—Miss Fannle Hatten.
Dallas, Penn.—C. D. Gregory, O. L. Roushey and

Hunlock's Creek, Penn.—Miss Fannie Hatten.
Dallas, Penn.—C. D. Gregory, O. L. Roushey and
Mrs. Wagner.
Silkworth, Penn.—William C. Conover.
Two other parties of yesterday went to Oberlin.
Penn. and Hanover and New-Oxford, Penn. The
invitations from these places have come through
Mrs. F. W. Gingrich and P. E. Heimer, respectively, and the kind people who have invited children to their homes are as follows:
Oberlin, Penn.—Mrs. John Peck, Mrs. John Duncan, John Etrenoyer, Mrs. Lavonteur, Mrs. F. W.
Gingrich, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Levi Fawber and Mrs.
Frank Benet.
New-Oxford, Penn.—Mrs. Helen Hendricks and
Mrs. Henry Swartz.
Hanover, Penn.—Mrs. George Bender, Mrs. Elizabeth Johns, Mrs. Charles Bair and Mrs. William
Brown.

Brown.

A party of fourteen children went to Bainbridge, Penn., yesterday, accompanied by nine children for Mount Joy, Penn., and ten children went to Mrs. Norman W. Dodge's fresh air home at Simsbury. Conn., accompanied by twelve children specially invited to Northampton, Mass., and places near by. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

	"In memory of Walter" "Spring Lake" W. F. Etherington A. W. C. Williams, Hartford, Conn. Elizabeth H. Williams, Hartford, Conn. "J. H." "M. D. W." Mrs. George De F. Lord, James M. Spears "C. B. K." Frederick, Meriam Wheeler, Montclair, N. J. Mrs. A. L. Benedict, Bethel, Conn. C. J. Carli W. M. R."	\$5 100 25 100 50 10 5 100 20 5 10 5 10 5
	"W. M. R." "M. P. G." "H. S."	1 5
	On account of entertainment given at Hotel Majes- tic, July 21 Previously acknowledged	12
	Total, July 25, 1899	
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THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

HE STARTS FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON. Washington, July 25.-The President will start

for Lake Champlain at 3 o'clock to-morrow afterwho were to have accompanied the President, will not go with him, but will join the party later. The party will consist of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Miss Sarah Duncan, of Cleveland, the President's niece; Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou and one or two stenographers, Mrs. Mc-Kinley's maid and one of the White House servants.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 25.-President McKinley and his party will arrive here on Thursday on a special train, consisting of the private car of the late President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania road, a sleeping car and a combination baggage and smok ing car. They will go to Jersey City over the Pennsylvania road, from there to Albany over the West Shore, and from Albany to Bluff Point on Lake Champlain over the Delaware and Hudson. President's stay, to be used in case any trips are President's stay, to be used in case any trips are made from here, or if it is found desirable to return to Washington on short notice. The length of the President's stay here will depend entirely on Mrs. McKinley's health. It will certainly be two weeks, and perhaps two months. Frederick M. Alger and Russeil A. Alger, jr., sons of the Secretary of War, arrived here to-day from Grandmere, Canada, for an indefinite stay.

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment by Surveyor Croft of Frederick S. Cooke to the post of Special Deputy Surveyor of the Port. Mr. Cooke has for a long time been chief clerk in the Surveyor's division. His elevation brings no increase of salary, but permits him to act as Surveyor in the absence of that official. The post was held under a generation of Republican and Democratic administrations by Samuel M. Blatchford, whose chief clerk Mr. Cooke was.

COOKE MADE SPECIAL DEPUTY SURVEYOR.

THE PASSING THRONG

James H. Eckels, formerly Controller of the Currency, now president of the Commercial National Bank in Chicago, is at the Holland House. SAYS THE WEST what Mr. Eckels had to say about the situation in the IS BOOMING.

West: "The general business condition of the West is most excellent. This is notably so of the States west of the Mississippi River, where the distress during the years from 1883 to 1897 was most serious. In these States there is now a superabundance of investable capital, a lessening of mortgage and current indebtedness, and a prosperous outlook. I do not think the general public has yet come to realize how much it has meant to Western people to have the great trunk line roads, notably the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Atchison and Santa Fe, placed upon the substantial basis they now rest upon. The elimination of the speculative element from them and their conduct upon business principles have been of immense value to the whole country, and notably the West. It is hardly probable that this prosperous condition, with the added favorable factor of a good crop outlook, will be materially disturbed by the Presidential election. The almost certainty of the outcome will tend to allay the usual fear attendant upon such

tion. The almost certainty of the outcome will tend to allay the usual fear attendant upon such contests.

"There will undoubtedly be much discussion of the trust question, and demagogues will have much to say on the subject; but combinations of capital, properly formed and honestly conducted, will rather commend themselves to the public than otherwise. I doubt the wisdom of rushing to the lawmakers for the enactment of anti-trust legislation. It seems to me the amount of capital employed and the number of points at which a business is conducted under the same management is no more the subject of legislation than is a very small business conducted at a single point. The best way to prevent improper combinations is for the public to leave them alone, and if there is no purchase of the stock there will be no combinations. The Be it enacted of a legislative body is a pretty poor remedy for the average business evil. Just at present what is most needed by the public on this question of combination of capital is honest information. If they can get it they will take care of the problem without the ald of the professional politician, blatherskite and demagogue.

"The people of the West are anxious to see the war in the Philippines closed and the country again at peace. I do not believe at any time they have ever been enthusiantically in favor of it, and as it drags on they more and more wish it to come to an end. They fear that a running sore has been opened that will mean for a long time loss of life, money and prestige, without any compensating benefits. Above all other things, they do not believe that reason exists for a censored press. It is something quite incompatible with a free government, and certainly un-Ameri-

compensating benefits. Above all other things, they do not believe that reason exists for a censored press. It is something quite incompatible with a free government, and certainly un-American. The people are quite entitled to know the facts at this time. Certainly the authorities at Washington can afford to give all the facts, relying upon the wisdom and patriotism of the people to support them in everything in which they can be justified."

Antonio San Miguel, Editor and publisher of "La

Lucha," one of the leading daily papers in Havana, arrived in this city yesterday. Seftor San Miguel is a typical "LA LUCHA" Spaniard, and cannot speak a IN THE CITY, word of English. He is a small man, with a pleasing countenance and all the polished courtesy of the Spanish gentleman. When seen yesterday at the Hoffman House man. When seen yesterday at the Hoffman House he said, through the medium of an interpreter, that he had come to the United States for a short waxation, and incidentally to make some personal observations. Concerning the new regime in Cuba he would say nothing except that he had expressed himself pretty fully in his newspaper. "La Lucha," explained the interpreter, "Is very friendly to the United States."
On the question of the future disposition of the island Schor San Miguel was equally reticent. He excused himself from discussing this subject on the plea that he was thred out by his long journey. "Schor San Miguel says that he will be pleased to talk to The Tribune at some future date, when he is feeling more in the mood," said the interpreter.

WALKS FROM BANGOR EVERY YEAR

MISS HARLEY MADE HER FIRST TRIP TO SEE LAFAYETTE IN 1824.

woman ninety years old, of apparent refine ment, who says she has walked to this city from Banger, Me., every year since she was sixteen years old, earning her way by selling lead pencils, was forced to seek refuge in the Tremont station house on Monday night.

The woman is Mary Harley. She was arraigned in the Morrisania court yesterday, technically charged with vagrancy. The woman does not look her age, and she has profited apparently by her exercise and her good care of herself. She had on what looks very much like the costume of the members of the Rainy Day Club of this city. It usisted of a brown short skirt, which reached to her shoe tops, brown shoes, a light but strong jacket and walst, and a black bonnet. Her features are regular, and her eyes bright as any healthy young person's. Her hair is gray. The woman told so amazing a story that Magistrate Flammer dis-

charged her. The woman said she wanted to see the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824, and as she did not have enough, she decided to walk here from her home and sell pencils to buy her food. She says she has wealthy relatives and comes of good family, but

they would not let her come if they could have

Miss Harley said she managed to have a splendid time on her trip. She saw the Marquis de Lafay-ette, got back home safely and felt better than when she started. She said she enjoyed herself so much that she took the trip the next year, and these journeys, always walked and always managed

journeys, always walked and always managed through the sale of lead pencils, have proved a source of the greatest pleasure to her.

The woman said that not once in all her journeys has she been molested. Once she stopped at the home of ex-Speaker Reed when he was a boy. She rocked him on her knee and ate dinner. She said she also knew Hannibal Hamilin well.

The last journey, the woman said, however, was the only one that had been bad. She had never found business so dull and had never soid so few pencils. New-York State she declared to be a poor place, and she said she would not like to be found dead in it. She did not want to be sick in the city, and for the first time since she had started her long walks, years ago, she had to ask for shelter for a night. She would have slept in some field the night had not been bad, as she has often, she said, slept by the side of the road in travelling.

The clerks of the court got up a fund of \$3.90 with which they purchased her stock of pencils, and she then said that the court was the best place she had seen on her journey this year. She said she would buy another stock of pencils and journey back.

Miss Harley did not know whether she would

Miss Harley did not know whether she would

take another trip to the city.
"I'm getting a little bit old now," she said.

TO ERECT STATUE OF FRANKLIN IN PARIS.

MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA TO PLACE IT WHERE HE LIVED WHEN MINISTER TO FRANCE. Philadelphia, July 25.-The citizens of Philadel-

phia will present to the city of Paris a statue of Benjamin Franklin in course of the Exposition next year. When the Franklin statue recently presented to the city by Justus C. Strawbridge was unveiled United States District Attorney Beck, who delivered the oration, suggested that the citizens of the United States ought to present to the French people a statue of the great philosopher in return for Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, given to this country. The suggestion took shape to-day, when Mayor Ashbridge appointed a committee of twentyseven prominent Philadelphians to carry out the

It is proposed to raise the money and begin work as soon as possible, so that the statue can be as soon as possible, so that the statue can be shipped to Paris in time to unveil it during the Exposition. It is intended to locate the statue at Passy, where Franklin lived when he was Minister to France, over a hundred years ago. Passy, then a suburb, is now in the centre of the Exposition grounds. The statue will be a replica of the one in this city, which cost \$14,000.

ESTATE OF HEIRESS HELD IN TRUST.

DEED MADE BEFORE HER MARRIAGE TO AN ITALIAN COUNT-HE IS ONE OF

Baltimore, July 25 (Special) .- A deed of trust, made by Miss Annah St. Clair Patterson, of Baltimore, previous to her marriage to the Count Cesare da Conturbia last month, was filed to-day in the Recorder's office. The trustees are Alice Gerry Stewart, David Stewart and Count da Conturbia. The total amount of the trust estate is close to \$150,000, and includes all of the property which the

Countess received from her father. The Countess was prominent in society circles. She retains for her own use personal property valued at about \$60,000, which, she declares, be needed to repair the ancestral home of the Co

he needed to repair the ancestral home of the Co-turbias, known as Malcaccinta, in the Province of Milan, Italy, and she also says that she contem-plates purchasing the property as an investment. The trustees can neither sell any of the property without the consent of the Countess nor pay the income to any other than herself. The trust ded is to cease when the Count dies, or in case she dies without children or intestate, in which event the property is to be divided between her titled hus-band and her relatives on her mother's side, accord-ing to the laws of Maryland.